Nippon Times

No. 16,517 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945 Price 25 Sen

SOVIET UNITS START BIG OFFENSIVE DRIVE IN MORAVIAN SECTOR

Konev Uses 5 Rifle Divisions, 100 Tanks Between Schwarzwasser and Bielitz

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—Five rifle divisions supported by more than 100 tanks were employed by Marshal Ivan Konev, Commander of the First Ukrainian Army, in his new major attack between Schwarzwasser and Bielitz to force his way into the Moravian plain. The Soviets have repeatedly attempted a dash toward Mahrisich-Ostrav, but each time their attacks were checked in front of the German barrier positions.

In a new offensive thrust started on Saturday, Marshal Konev assembled and threw far greater forces into the battle than during the previous attempts. The deployment of these forces was, of course, no secret to the German High Command and as the Russians ran into a dense fire wall of the German artillery and hail of fire from the German troops who smashed the first Soviet assault everywhere. It is very likely that the Soviet Commander originally intended to strike a new blow on the much wider front, but that he was prevented from doing so by the German counterthrusts of recent days.

Successful German attack at the southern edge of the Upper Silesian industrial district in the Ratibor area crashed into strong Soviet deployment presumably destined for a thrust in coordination with the attack just launched.

On the long outstretched northern flank of the Eastern Front, the large German Baltic sea ports, Stettin and Danzig-Gotenhafen continue to be the focal points of the Soviet efforts after the third important harbor of Pillau was temporarily dropped in the background as the result of the slackening of the fighting in East Prussia. Marshals Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the First White Russian Army, and Konstantin Rokossovski of the Second White Russian Army, with the employment of tremendous forces are practically racing in a competition to gain these ports, but both are still stuck in the forefield of the outermost German defense ring suffering tremendous losses in men and material every hour. Even the unusual number of tanks Marshal Zhukov has been employing against the Stettin bridgehead has not been able to carry the Soviet offensive front as far as Altdamm. Farther south the German counterattack succeeded even in beating the Russians back and recapturing the town of Kiebov.

Germans Holding Stettin

Despite the speed with which the Soviets have been able to pave their way to the Stettin bridgehead, the Germans have still found sufficient time to establish a firm barrier ring around the Stettin bridgehead which will yet cost the Russians the greatest efforts and the highest losses. The German defense ring around the West Prussian ports of Danzig and Gotenhafen has not only narrowed, but also strengthened. By withdrawing to the shortened line the German troops frustrated Marshal Rokossoviski's attempt in front of the German front.

The thrust launched by the Soviets from the northwest toward the western shore of Danzig Bight was checked near Lauenburg while break-through attempts undertaken by the Soviets from the south against the outward Danzig defense ring failed west of Dirschau as well as between the Vistula and the Nogat.

Marshal Rokossovski is employing the bulk of his forces, however, west of Danzig in an effort to break through to Gotenhafen. The flanks of this Soviet wedge are exposed, however, to the strongest German counterpressure. In violent fighting strong Soviet tank spearhead operating between Karthaus and Zuckau was completely annihilated. Marshal Rokossovski will find the defense front at Danzig and Gotenhafen just as hard as the Stettin front which Marshal Zhukov is now trying to storm.

Meanwhile, parts of the German garrison at Kolberg after much street fighting succeeded in overwhelming the Soviet storm columns which had entered the city and the Soviets were pushed back again to the starting positions outside of the city. Violent Soviet artillery bombardment caused large sweeping fires in the old historical city of Kolberg.

Marshal Konev's troops besieging the city of Breslau brought up fresh formations to the south and north of the city and expansion of the violent fighting may be expected. In the southeastern part of the city, shock groups of the German garrison captured additional Soviet resistance strong points and recaptured a number of residential blocks near the Hindenburg Square.

Heavy Damage Caused As German Air Force Heavily Raids Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—The Luftwaffe carried out lengthy raids on England from the night of March 9 to early this morning, causing damage and casualties, according to a London dispatch. At the same time, German flying bomb attacks on southern England also caused considerable damage, it is further revealed.

GERMAN UNITS EVACUATE WESEL BRIDGEHEAD AREA

Meuse-Lower Rhine Battle Enters New Phase — Allied Losses Seen Enormous

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—With the systematic evacuation of the Wesel bridgehead which had stood out until the very last against the incessant assaults by British formations of the 1st Canadian army, the battle between the Meuse and the lower Rhine has entered a new phase. Since the beginning of this mighty defense battle which lasted slightly more than one month the German parachutists fighting tenaciously inflicted unusually great bloody losses especially among the Canadians, causing also considerable losses in war materials of all kinds. The vastness of these losses is demonstrated alone by the fact that the Germans counted 705 tanks of all kinds destroyed by them in the course of this defense battle.

Supported by strong low-flying air formations General Hodges during the past 24 hours tried to break open the encirclement ring which surrounded his bridgehead at Remagen. In fluctuating fighting strongly supported by artillery the Americans gained some ground in a southeasterly direction, but were unable to break the ever-tightening German grip. The small German town of Hennef which in the course of the last 60 hours changed hands several times is at the present moment in German hands as far as the center of the town.

Closing up at the lower reaches of the Moselle the attacking wedge of Patton's 3rd. American army pushed up closer toward Coblenz. Violent attacks supported by tanks are being launched at the present moment against the German Moselle bridgehead at Kochem. Losses suffered by the Americans in the wooded terrain are difficult to calculate as a result of German defense action, cleverly erected barriers and expansive minefields are quite considerable and are weakening also the striking power of the enemy reserves prematurely used up.

YUGOSLAV STAND CLARIFIED

Tito Urges Liberation of Country, Punishing War Criminals

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, March 11.—Yugoslav Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, in his first public speech broadcast last night since assuming his post, outlined his new Government's policy by urging the Government to complete the liberation of the country, punish war criminals, and cooperate in world security, according to a Belgrade report.

Tito said that free elections would be held as soon as possible and that civil liberties would be extended. Furthermore, he declared that the Government will intervene in the regulation of Yugoslav economic life only because of the widespread destruction. However, he added that the Government will guarantee complete freedom and give assistance to private initiative and economy without which reconstruction of the country cannot be completed.

Shubrow to Aid Harriman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 11.—The U.S. State Department has dispatched Halbrig Shubrow, Chief of the Eastern European Affairs Division of the State Department, to Moscow to assist in the effort to form a new Polish Government, according to a Washington report. He will aid W. Averill Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, in the discussions designed to reorganize the Polish regime planned along the lines suggested at the Crimea Conference.

DUTY OF GERMAN PEOPLE STRESSED BY FUEHRER

Fight Against Enemies Until They Collapse, Reich Armed Forces Told

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, on the occasion of the Memorial Day for German Heroes, issued an appeal to the German armed forces in which he stated that the Jewish alliance between capitalism and Bolshevism had now thrown off the veil which had so far hidden the gigantic armament which had been prepared by the Soviet Union for the destruction of the European continent. The German Reich, betrayed by almost all of her allies, has offered military resistance for almost six years and has achieved successes of unique greatness.

"Though it seems that fate is against us at present, there is no doubt," the Fuehrer stated, "that German tenacity and courage will overcome these setbacks as has been done often before. It is our unshakable decision and it must be our will that the year of 1918 will not be repeated. We all know what would become of Germany in such a case. Intoxicated by their hopes of victory, our enemies have unmistakably told us that they want to eradicate the German nation."

"Today, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the introduction of the general military service system," the Fuehrer continued, "the German people is confronted with but one task, namely the fanatical determination to do everything to defy the dangers and to bring about a change of the situation. We must be no less fanatical in annihilating all those who do not want to fulfill this task. Only those suffer defeat who are unworthy of winning victory. Our Almighty will only help those who know how to help themselves.

"We know our duty: To offer resistance and to fight against the enemies until, growing tired, they finally collapse," the Fuehrer concluded.

At a ceremony taking place in the Berlin Reichsehrenmal Unter Den Linden, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, deposited the Fuehrer's wreath at the Reichsehrenmal. Grand Marshal Goering was accompanied on this occasion by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command, SS Obergruppenfuehrer von Gottberg, representing Heinrich Himmler, Reich Home Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Army, and the Deputy Gauleiter of Berlin Schach.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 11

On the lower Drau River, our troops maintained their bridgeheads which they captured against strong attacks made by the Soviets and Bulgarians. In Hungary on both sides of Lake Balaton, our assault troops broke through additional Soviet positions and wrested from the enemy on the Sarviz Canal dominating terrain despite strong counterattacks. Some 15,000 enemy mines were cleared in the course of this action.

East of the upper Gran River, the Soviets continued their thrusts against the high ground around Altsohl with reinforced artillery employment but they were not able to push back our troops, while on both sides of the High Tatra some combat groups threw the enemy out of several penetrations. The Soviets after heavy artillery preparations with several tank supported rifle divisions launched an attack between Bielitz and Schwarwasser and in agile fighting the enemy was repulsed before our main battle zone with heavy losses suffered by him. Also north of Ratibor, numerous Soviet counterattacks were frustrated and in the course of these actions, the enemy lost 20 tanks. In Striegau a Soviet combat group was encircled while our grenadiers smashed the enemy attacks which were launched to relieve the encircled group and knocked out 19 tanks.

On the lower Oder, enemy attempts to expand his bridgeheads south of Kuestrin which were made with the employment of a large amount of material were smashed with the exception of slight penetrations in the concentrated defensive fire and by counterthrusts. On the southern and southeastern front of the Stettin bridgehead, our troops also yesterday scored a defensive success, while our panzers meanwhile smashed the enemy infantry and tank forces in powerful counterattacks in their deployment area.

In West Prussia our units prevented the splitting up of the front and in shortened positions smashed the breakthrough attempts of strong Soviet tank forces toward Gothenhaven with heavy losses for the enemy. Continuous strong enemy attacks in the battle area southeast of Frauenburg were broken up also yesterday by our Courland troops.

After weeks of heroic resistance on the left bank of the Rhine our troops, according to orders, were withdrawn from the Wesel bridgehead to the eastern bank of the river. Since the beginning of the defensive battle on February 8, they have inflicted heavy losses on the Canadian 1st and British 2nd armies employed in this area and have destroyed 706 tanks. Our artillery effectively combatted the enemy deployments especially south of Emmerich and at Cologne.

In the Remagen area the Americans, after having been thrown out of several localities on the eastern bank of the Rhine in the afternoon, continued their attacks for gaining ground along the river bank and for expanding their bridgehead. Between Sinzig and Andernach several bridgeheads on the western bank of the Rhine are being held against fierce American attacks. In the Rhine-Moselle triangle, strong enemy pressure continued against our resisting units. In counterthrusts the enemy forces were pushed back which temporarily penetrated the town of Hagenau in Alsace.

The Americans yesterday made terror raids on Dortmund and additional places in Westphalia while British bombers during daytime attacked the Ruhr district and in the evening hours dropped bombs on the middle German area and on the Reich capital.

Kuribayashi Voices Yiojima Heroes' Resolve In Answer to Encouragement From Capital

Expressing the iron determination of the Japanese heroes defending Yiojima in face of attacks by powerful enemy forces, Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Yiojima Area, sent a reply to the encouragement message dispatched by Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives on behalf of the Lower House. The reply, which was read at the plenary session of the Lower House on Sunday, follows:

"I express my deep gratitude for the encouragement message sent by Your Excellency on behalf of the House of Representatives. I am grimly determined to defend the island, whose strategic importance cannot be exaggerated, by overcoming all setbacks and difficulties in cooperation with my officers and men. Upon receipt of Your Excellency's message, I have doubled my resolve to forge ahead for the annihilation of the enemy.

"At present, several score of enemy warships surrounding Yiojima are laying barrages of fire over the entire island day and night while the activities of enemy troops are being protected by several hundreds of aircraft. The war situation is daily increasing in seriousness, but, with their fighting morale higher than ever, my men are performing their duties, living faithfully to their pledge to serve the nation to the last."

PAN-AMERICAN MEETING ENDS 16-DAY DISCUSSIONS

Americans Leave for Home; Stettinius Lauds Work Accomplished at Parley

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 10.—The Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Mexico City came to a close today after 16 days of meeting participated in by 20 American Republics, according to a Mexico City report.

The final act of the delegates was to sign the document of resolution aimed at strengthening the political, military and economic cooperation of the American nations. The outstanding event of the conference was the accomplishment of the endorsement of the Act of Chapultepec, which pledges the United States and 19 Latin-American Republics to join arms if necessary to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of the Western Hemisphere.

Also among the final acts of the conference was the adoption of a resolution calling on Argentina to join in the struggle against the aggressors so as to guide its policies to become eligible to sign the United Nations' declaration.

Today, the American delegates are leaving Mexico City for home and prior to their departure they unanimously agreed that the meeting was the most important event in the history of Pan-American unity. Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, and Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, gave the official closing words of the conference. In his talk delivered before the conferees, Stettinius declared that the various agreements reached will contribute much to the coming United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25. He said that under the resolution adopted in Mexico City, no Axis leader, official or agent, who is guilty of war crime, will be able to escape punishment by finding refuge in the Western Hemisphere.

BULGARIANS ARE EXHORTED

Premier Zankoff Urges Compatriots To Fight Against Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—"The battle against the oppressers" was the keynote of the proclamation addressed by Professor Alexander Zankoff, Premier of the Bulgarian Nationalist Government to the Bulgarian people over the radio in connection with the fact that six months ago the Bulgarian people capitulated to the Soviet Union.

"Nationalist Bulgaria," he said, "is engaged in defense with all legal and illegal means. Commit acts of sabotage, form illegal groups, and increase propaganda so that the oppressors may feel your strength. Officers and soldiers, leave the army for you are shedding your blood for alien interests.

"Your superior officers — Soviet marshals and generals—order you to march to Berlin. But you will never reach Berlin, for Germany will never capitulate. We have all reason to believe that a change in the war events is pending. Nationalist Socialist Germany has not yet spoken its last word."

Premier Zankoff warned his compatriots that they can not expect anything from the Anglo-Saxons as they are helpless before the Soviet Union and they have deserted Poland and Serbia.

TOUGH GOING FOR ENEMY IN PACIFIC IS PREDICTED

Invasion of Japan Will Be Costly, Air Raids Useless, Declares Swede Writer

The supposition that the anti-Axis will quickly gain a decisive victory over Japan will prove a mistake, for this cannot be attained except by invading Japan Proper. Such an operation will certainly take a long time and involve enormous losses in men and materials.

The above statements were made by the Naval Commentator of the Swedish paper, the Svenska Dagbladet, in an article published on March 6 in which the writer made an analysis of anti-Axis strategy in the Pacific. Continuing, the Naval Commentator wrote:

By penetrating the outer Japanese defenses in the Pacific, the Americans advanced their bases, establishing their position in the Philippines. This has placed them in a position in the Philippines to menace the Japanese communications with the south, to air raid the mainland of Japan, and to bombard the Okinawa Islands. To this extent, the Japanese position has become unfavorable, but this could not mean the end of the war. The worst may still be in store for the anti-Axis, for the struggle on Yiojima clearly demonstrates that Japanese resistance progressively stiffens as the theater of war moves nearer to the mainland of Japan.

The enemy action against Japan has hitherto consisted largely in blockade and bombing, but it is clear that whatever may be the effect of this type of warfare, Japan cannot be forced to her knees by such means. The invasion of Japan therefore, becomes a strategical necessity, if the American objective is to be attained. However, even when Japan has been cut off from Burma, Malai, and the Netherlands Indies, the fighting power of Japan will not thereby be vitally affected. It is safe to assume that Japan possesses sufficient strength to carry on the war without these regions. She has succeeded in industrializing Manchoukuo and adjacent territories, from where she can draw considerable war supplies.

In southwestern Asia, it is true that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis in Southeastern Asia, in cooperation with the British Pacific Fleet, is pressing on Malai and the Netherlands Indies. If, in consequence, the Japanese war potential is weakened, as the anti-Axis power is strengthened, this will not prove the decisive factor, although the effect of this development need not be minimized.

Even the defeat of Germany will not mean the surrender of Japan. Operating from their Pacific bases, the American air forces are now repeating raids over the mainland of Japan. The effect of bombing however, is exaggerated in American reports. Saipan, the American base for B-29's, is a small island 20 kilometers long and 10 kilometers wide. The fuel, bombs, and equipment for the raids over the mainland of Japan must first be sent to the island from distant supply centers, and the bombs carried by the American aircraft operating from that base are limited in quantity. The American position will be improved by the occupation of Yiojima, but the island has no harbor, which is a serious defect.

The counterattacks of Japanese aircraft will certainly grow in bitterness, as the American bases are pushed nearer to the mainland of Japan. The bombing by carrier-borne machines cannot be more than intermittent, for after a few days the fleet must return to its base. Hence the effect of this sort of bombing is largely moral in character.

A considerable part of the Japanese munitions industry is located in Manchoukuo, which is as yet outside the effective range of American aircraft. The strategical bombing by the U.S. forces cannot produce serious effects, unless the Americans acquire continental bases.

From these considerations, the Americans may attempt a landing on the China coast, but a high proportion of the Japanese Army is stationed in China and Manchoukuo, a fact which will entail a prolonged fight. A strong Power cannot be brought to its knees by bombing. It is enough in this respect to remember the amount of bombing Germany has been subjected to. From this it may be concluded that there cannot be decision in the Pacific war without landing on the mainland of Japan, whatever risks the venture may involve for the invading forces.

U.S. Coal Consumption Cut

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Restriction on the consumption of coal was decreed today by the United States Government, according to a Washington dispatch. Consumption of coal in all states east of the Mississippi will further be curtailed by 20 per cent commencing April 1,

JAPANESE UNITS SMASH ASSAULTS ON N. VILLAGE

Invader Forces Thrown Back With Heavy Losses in Attacking Tenzan

With iron determination to crush the Americans, Japanese Garrison Forces on Yiojima are continuing their gallant fight in decisive battles which have been raging day and night for the past three weeks.

Fully manifesting the spirit of the Imperial soldier the Japanese Units on the island are still strongly holding their strategic points as well as Tamanayama, Hyoryuboku and North Village.

In an attempt to invade the North Village the enemy troops in full force on March 10 infiltrated our positions but every assault was smashed. Grim fighting was continuing at dusk of the same day.

At about noon on that day the U.S. infantry units numbering about 300 with tanks at their head attacked the northern foot of Tenzan but were thrown back with heavy losses.

Powerful Japanese Units made a storming night attack on March 8 when they killed or wounded 798 of the enemy in the vicinity of North Village.

Maintaining fierce bombardments from the sea, the invaders at dawn of March 11 resumed a large-scale offensive along the entire front where bitter fighting is now raging.

House Passes U.S. Nurses' Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 11.—The Nurses' Draft Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on March 8 and sent for consideration to the Senate, according to a Washington report. The measure requires every nurse whether man or woman to register if they are between the ages of 20 and 44 and subsequently they will be inducted into the army or navy. All drafted nurses will be commissioned and before induction the Draft Board must agree that their services are not especially necessary at home.

Probing Soviet-Vatican Rift

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—The United States Government with the full support of Britain is attempting to negotiate an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Vatican, according to a Reuter's report from Rome. It is understood that the Vatican is looking forward hopefully to an early settlement of its differences with the Soviet Union, the report further revealed.

Transylvania Given Back

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—Premier Josef Stalin has agreed to the return of Transylvania from Hungary to Rumania and the latter will assume responsibility to restore order and peace in the newly acquired territory, it was reported today from Moscow. Hungary took over Transylvania before the war with Germany's approval.

Mannerheim Assumes Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim has resumed his office as President of the Finnish Republic today. Comments on his illness which, according to the general opinion, was of a political nature were not given by Helsinki Swedish correspondents up to the present.

U.S. Warship Sinks 2 Comrade Vessels Mistaken for Enemy

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Two United States motor torpedo-boats were sunk by an American warship, reported the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. The sinking of both boats was due to an error, the dispatch said, which added that they were taken for enemy ships. It stated that minor casualties were suffered on both vessels but the commanders were rescued. No details as to the location of the sinking or the time were revealed.

COSME'S ACTIVITIES HERE AS FRENCH ENVOY CEASE

Iguchi Says Nippon Move in F.I.C. Taken to Safeguard Asia's Existence

The official functions of Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to Japan, ceased on Saturday morning. He was thus informed at that time by Renzo Sawada, Foreign Vice-Minister, at the Foreign Office, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday. The French Ambassador may no longer send code messages, but otherwise he is subject to no restrictions, Mr. Iguchi said.

Commenting on the Japanese action in French Indo-China, Mr. Iguchi stressed that it was compelled solely out of consideration for the highest interests of the War of Greater East Asia "with the outcome of which is inextricably bound the very existence, not only of Japan but all of Greater East Asia," and that "we cannot tolerate the creation of barriers to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia merely to satisfy the political whims, complexions and selfish ambitions of a few."

"Upon our victory in the war depends the future peace, prosperity and general well-being of the nations and peoples of this region and to secure that victory the full collaboration and joint efforts of all are essential," he declared. French Indo-China constitutes a vitally important place in the general strategy for the defense of the region, especially at this present juncture when the enemy is pressing closer upon the inner defenses of East Asia, Mr. Iguchi pointed out.

Despite their pledge to cooperate with Japan in the common defense of Indo-China, Governor General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux and other officials of late actually engaged in activities which cannot but be regarded as inimical to the prosecution of the war, Mr. Iguchi said. The Japanese knew of these activities but endeavored in all sincerity and good faith to urge their reconsideration. These efforts were in vain. Virtually the last friendly and diplomatic Japanese effort was made on March 9, in an urgent request by Ambassador Shunichi Matsumoto, and when this was rejected the Japanese were compelled to take the entire defense of Indo-China upon their own shoulders, Mr. Iguchi said.

Mr. Iguchi said that in accordance with the policy of the Government to bring to full consummation the principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, the measures in Indo-China will be limited to the minimum dictated by military necessity and that full support will be given to the aspirations of the inhabitants of Indo-China to achieve national independence.

British Protect Radescu

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—Rumanian Premier Nicolae Radescu who resigned his post recently, has been given refuge in the British Embassy at Bucharest, it was announced today by the British Foreign Office, says a London report. Radescu told British officials that political opponents were attempting to take his life and for this reason the British considered his appeal justified and gave him refuge.

Meanwhile, the overthrow of the Radescu Government was preceded by an appeal issued by the Communist Party to begin with the expropriation of landed property and the distribution of ground without collaboration of the Government, Radio Moscow reported.

Reich Starting Summer Time

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—Germany will again this summer introduce summer time from April 2 when the clocks will be turned back by one hour, according to an announcement made by competent quarters.

82 B-29'S DOWNED, BLASTED AS NAGOYA HIT BY 130 BOMBERS

Atsuta Shrine, City Areas Bombed in Blind Night Raid, I.H.Q. Reveals

With their main force, about 130 Mariana-based B-29 bombers blind-bombed the city areas in Nagoya for about three hours from shortly after 12 a.m. on March 12, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4:30 p.m. the same day.

Japanese Forces shot down 22 of the raiders and damaged about 60, the same communique also revealed. The Atsuta Shrine, where a fire broke out due to the blind bombing was unharmed, while most of the fires started in the city were extinguished by about 10 a.m. the same day, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m., March 12

"The main strength of about 130 B-29 bombers attacked Nagoya from shortly after 12 a.m. to 3:20 a.m. on March 12 and blind-bombed the city areas.

"As a result of the said blind bombing a fire broke out in the Atsuta Shrine precincts but the main and detached shrines were unharmed.

"Most of the fires which broke out at various places in the city were extinguished at about 10 a.m.

"War results known up to the present follows:

Shot down ..... 22 planes
Damaged ..... About 60 planes"

B-29's Raid Nagoya

Only after a lapse of two days following the raid over Tokyo, the U.S. 21st Bomber Command in the Mariana Group carried out its second large-scale night bombing attack against Nagoya during the small hours of the morning of March 12.

For about three hours from shortly after midnight the main body of about 130 B-29 bombers after penetrating the skies over Shima Peninsula raided Nagoya either divided into small formations or singly. One after another, the raiders flying at an altitude of about 2,000 meters roared over the city and blindly bombed the residential quarters chiefly with incendiaries before fleeing toward the south in the direction of Lake Hamana.

Simultaneously, three bombers penetrated the skies over the southern part of the Kii Peninsula while a lone B-29 struck the Shikoku area and dropped explosives on the mountainous areas.

Due to the blind bombings, fires occurred at the Atsuta Shrine but the main and detached edifices were untouched and the blazes were put out quickly.

Various areas within the Nagoya city limits were enveloped by flames. Due to the blind bombings, fires were started but all of them were extinguished by about 10 a.m. through the efforts of members of the anti-air raid corps including the civilian defense units.

As revealed by the Imperial Headquarters Japanese Air and Land Forces engaging in furious counter-attacking operations shot down 22 of the raiders besides damaging about 60 others.

9 B-29's Damaged

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, March 11.—Thirty-eight B-29's raided Kuala Lumpur at 11 a.m. yesterday, carrying out an indiscriminate bombing on the southern part of the city. The Japanese Air Force repulsed the enemy aircraft by inflicting severe damage on nine of the machines, while the damage on our side was slight.

Canadian Premier Sees Grew

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 11.—Canadian Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King, who is now visiting Washington, called on Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, today, who is acting Secretary of State during Edward Stettinius' absence, according to a Washington report. Details of their talks were not disclosed. King is also planning to hold meetings with Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, and members of the British Embassy.

British Carrier in Service

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—The British Admiralty announced today that the Royal Navy's latest aircraft carrier Implacable is now in active service, according to a London dispatch.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 48, Ikuiwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥33.00; one year, ¥63.00. Postage free in all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945

Asia: Testing Ground of All Theories

Vijaya Laksmi Pandit, sister of the Indian independence leader Pandit Nehru and former Minister of Health of the United Provinces, declared in the United States in a nation-wide radio broadcast on March 3 that "Asia will be the testing ground of all theories advanced by the United Nations", according to a New York dispatch. She declared that the colonial empires and the outworn political ideologies of the past must be abandoned if world peace and progress is to be ensured.

This speech by Vijaya Laksmi Pandit merits more than commonplace attention. In it are contained not only the thoughts and sentiments of the people of India toward the Western Powers, but also the thoughts and sentiments of all the people of Asia who realize that there can be no true happiness nor peace in this continent—let alone in the world at large—without a recognition of the cataclysmic changes which have taken place on this globe since the beginning of the present century. These revolutionary changes include not only the political awakening of the peoples of Asia but a realization that the old order of the Western Powers must give way to the new in which all nations and people would enjoy unfettered freedom as well as social and political equality.

As Vijaya Laksmi Pandit stated, the question of colonial empires is bound up with the whole question of civilization and the fate of the world. There must be a new concept in which all people can share. In the post-war world, there will be comparatively few opportunities for external aggression, but the danger from movements of internal active resistance which are growing in dependent countries as a result of the denial of self government will be a very real one and will have to be dealt with."

These "movements of internal active resistance" have already expanded to dangerous proportions in the countries of Western Asia and India where for centuries the peoples have been brutally exploited by Britain. The first World War taught the peoples of these countries that they cannot expect anything but deceit and duplicity from the Anglo-American Powers which refused to recognize their right to freedom and independence in accordance with the principle of self-determination. The present war has been an even more disillusioning experience for these peoples, for the Anglo-American Powers have given unmistakable manifestations of their intention to perpetuate the imperialistic world order of the past. None of the many economic and political proposals which have been framed by the Anglo-American countries in the course of the present war contain any new concepts which would lay down an unshakable basis for a durable universal peace. Their Atlantic Charter is a fraud. Their economic proposals are a camouflage of their selfish economic ambitions, while their Dumbarton Oaks plan is an imperialistic organization to shackle the oppressed people to permanent serfdom. Is it any wonder that Vijaya Laksmi Pandit has declared that "the continuation of colonial empires will be a constant danger to world peace and progress"?

If international peace is to be maintained, there must be a recognition of this tide of nationalism in Western Asia, India and throughout East Asia. There must be a recognition of the universal truth that all nations and peoples are entitled to full freedom and independence. That is, the leading nations of the world must rise above their self-seeking political ambitions and place the interests of the whole world above their own.

Such a recognition is contained in Japan's international policy and in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. As the events of the past year have eloquently demonstrated, Japan's New Order is based on the recognition not only of the right of all nations to gain their rightful place in the world and to enjoy political and economic independence but also of the right of all peoples to racial equality wherever they may be. This, in essence, is the policy which Japan has been carrying out in the regions which were formerly under Anglo-American imperialistic domination. Every assistance has been given to these countries of Asia to develop a sound political and economic foundation for their rise as completely independent and sovereign nations. Japanese troops and civilians have fraternized with the native people. Japanese authorities have instituted measures designed to improve the welfare of these peoples and have established elementary schools as well as higher institutions of learning for their benefit to the end that they might better equip themselves for the heavy responsibilities of self-government. The development of the distinctive cultures of these people has been vigorously encouraged by Japan, and every opportunity afforded for the full and unrestricted display of their latent abilities.

In other words, Japan's entire political concept is grounded on the national conviction that there must be no distinction which the Anglo-American Powers would maintain between the different peoples of the globe and that there must be a liquidation of the colonial empire system of the Western Powers. There must be independence, equal economic opportunities, and racial equality for all. These are the fundamental tenets of Japan which she and her allies in Asia are convinced must inexorably prevail in the end over the selfish imperialistic ambitions of the Anglo-American Powers.

A Year Ago Today

March 13, 1944

A Washington dispatch quoting a report from Canberra said that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin had announced that he had declined the request of Ireland to intervene in the controversy between the United States and Ireland over the Washington Government's demand for the removal of Axis diplomats from Ireland. The dispatch said that a report from Ottawa also revealed that Canada rejected a similar Irish request.

* * *

An enemy B-25 bomber plane attempted a morning raid on Ponape Island in the Marshall Group. The Naval Sea Eagles promptly caught up with the enemy invader and repulsed it after inflicting heavy damage on it.

* * *

A Buenos Aires dispatch said that the Argentine Government had lifted the ban imposed earlier this week on the wireless reception of Associated Press from New York.

* * *

After silencing the furious enemy bombardment, the Imperial Japanese Forces annihilated the enemy troops which attempted to attack Hauwei Island off Lorengau in the Admiralty Group in the morning. An enemy torpedo boat and a landing barge made futile efforts to invade Hauwei Island in the morning. They commenced a vigorous bombardment in the Lorengau area. Immediately giving fierce counterattacks, the Japanese Units stationed there annihilated the invading foe. No damage was caused to the Japanese side.

* * *

Imperial Japanese Forces stationed at Rabaul gave battle to and repulsed an aggregate total of 100 enemy raiders including fighter planes, B-24's and B-25's that repeatedly attacked this base in the forenoon. Some damage was done to our ground installations.

* * *

The Council of Ministers of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy headed by Premier Benito Mussolini, met in the Duce's headquarters and War Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani reported on the organization of the new Fascist Republican Defense Forces.

* * *

Encountering two enemy air formations consisting of five B-25's and five P-40's respectively in the course of their hot pursuit of eight B-25's that attacked Hainan Island twice in the morning, Japanese planes shot down 8 B-25 and three P-40's and also heavily damaged other hostile craft. All the Japanese planes returned safely. Slight damage was done to the ground installations here.

News and Views

An Inside View of China's Civil Strife

Hu Lan Cheng, an influential Chinese critic, has contributed an article to the Ta Chu Pao, a Chinese vernacular in Hankow airing his view of the Kuomintang-Communist strife. The article is highly suggestive as well as authentic in giving a Chinese definition of the Kuomintang-Communist relationship and of the respective status of the United States and the Soviet Union vis-a-vis China. Here is Hu Lan Cheng on China's civil strife:

The American attitude toward the Kuomintang-Communist issue is aptly synonymous with the American attitude to the erstwhile Giraud-De Gaulle feud in North Africa. Because Giraud had commanded substantial influence over North Africa, the United States Government found it propitious to support his regime mainly for military reasons, over against the London supported De Gaullist faction. The value of Giraud's regime to America expired with the expiration of the anti-Axis North African campaign and Giraud was accordingly thrown into the dustbin, and his name forgotten. Synonymously America needs Yenan to reserve the northwestern sector of China for American air bases. America wants Chungking to be congenial to Yenan because it does not want Chungking to be an obstacle to its design on Yenan. America is also dealing with Yenan over the head of Chungking giving it every form of material assistance to strengthen its armed authority.

After the dissolution of the Third International the attitude of the Soviet Union to China is less positive, it is true, preoccupied as it is with the sphere of its influence in Europe. But Yenan's reason for existence in China is unmistakably as a buffer state for Russia, and it is not propitious for America to ignore it particularly at this stage of the war in which that country is particularly anxious to involve Russia in a war against Japan.

A consideration in this light justifies the only inference from China's standpoint that the United States is not in reality seriously attempting to effect any speakable offensive against Japan through Chungking, neither is it a part of America's serious scheme to attempt landing on the China coast. The United States Government has done practically nothing to contribute to the military strength of Chungking, or help Chungking's authority toward China's armed forces. Far from bothering with this, America is found placing far more emphasis upon Yenan's guerilla capacity by cajoling that Communist regime into ceding military bases to the United States forces.

Chungking is being left alone in the ditches, in the meantime. Its internal difficulties are worse than what one hears about them, General Chen Cheng, Chief of Chungking's Military Administration wisecracked about the soaring rise of commodity prices as being faster than a cable and he was not exaggerating about it. Neither is it merely a financial privation that is worsening in Chungking. The worsening military crisis was evidenced in the internal fluctuation and changes in Chungking's military organization last year. For several years, Chungking has been pursuing a policy of using its armed forces against its two enemies at the same time, Japan and Yenan, so that the stationing of troops in fixed military zones as a menace to Yenan imparted on them a clannish character. This militates against the short-noticed mobilization in order to fulfil real strategic requirements of Chungking. The trend was doubly worsened due to the successful Japanese drive in the Honan, Hunan and Kwangsi areas. The loss of those areas to the Japanese Forces deprived the local Chinese armies of their proper clan areas in which to assert their individual authorities, causing a great deal of dissatisfaction among themselves. To cope with the internal unrest and rebellion among them, Chungking is about to enforce a drastic cutting of its army by 1,300,000 men.

That is not the only trouble with Chungking's army, however. China's farm population is dead against it, bitterly antagonized by forced contribution of money as well as goods. That is giving the Communist Party an opportunity to infiltrate its influence into the discontented farmers, so that constant bickering between Chungking and the Communist forces is troubling each war zone.

It was partly to alleviate these difficulties that Chungking is being obliged to seek some manner of compromise with the Yenan regime. But compromise is not particularly rosy because of Chungking's reluctance to concur in Yenan's demand to convene an all-party conference, which Yenan hopes to make the basis for a coalition government.

The Kuomintang-Communist problem evolving around this coalition issue shows as yet no sign of solution; indications suggesting a development into the worst manner of civil strife as exampled lately in Greece. The big storm is coming anyway, of which the present trouble is a mere forerunner, even as a troubled surface of the water predicts the tall waves and winds pregnant in the clouds.

Japanese Thought and Character

The Psychology of Shinto Worship

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

One memory of doubtful honor for the Hachiman deities is that of the Japanese "pirates" who ravaged the shores of the Asiatic continent in the middle ages much in the same way their Northmen brethren ravaged the coasts of Britain, Ireland and Gaul from the eighth to the eleventh centuries. As they besrode the Pacific waves, they kept flying over their junks flags bearing the Chinese characters meaning "Hachiman." They or some of their captains must have been "sons" of Hachiman. Their ships came to be known as "Yawata-bune" or Hachiman-sen (in Chinese "Baban-sen, and they were as dreaded by the coastal people as the Scandinavian marauders were in southern Europe.

As the light of historical research is increasingly shed on the fascinating subject of "Wako" (Japanese peril) by which those "pirates" were known in China, many interesting facts and data are revealed to prove that they were not common or vicious pirates as the word connotes but that they formed well-organized and disciplined bands of intrepid men, bound with a definite code of honor, whose explcits bespoke high degrees of heroism, chivalry and patriotic enthusiasm. They founded little colonies here and there upon the East-Asian coasts, some of which developed into stable communities of peaceful workers. The Wako in some respects bears an analogy to the European Crusaders of the twelvth and thirteenth century. It was the irresistible outpouring of exuberant national energy. But due to the timid, vacillating policy of the ultra-conservative Government at home which knew not how to direct this great surplus power into profitable channels, the Wako was fated to dwindle and fade into premature inaction, leaving an odious memory of Baban-sen to the detriment of Hachiman's honorable name. However, the study of the Wako is not yet complete in the East even as the study of the Crusaders is not in the West, so we may hear more about it by and by.

Shinto-Buddha Union

There is another subject of complex and far reaching importance in connection with Hachiman which is of great interest to the student of the science of comparative religion, namely, its relationship until the time of the Restoration to Buddhism. Hachiman, as every Japanese knows, had often been called until its "purification" from its Buddhist "taint," by the glamorous name of "Hachiman Dai-Bosatsu" (Great Bodhisattiva Hachiman) which to this day has a familiar classic ring to the Japanese ear. Konpira, the deity for sea-faring persons was another conspicuous example of Buddhist Shinto-deity or Shintoist Buddhist-deity, whichever you like. It must be confessed that the Buddhist "patronage" of Shinto deities had played no unimportant part in the popularization of many Shinto divinities, Hachiman being not the least beneficiary.

In the early proselytizing days of Buddhism its missionaries were convinced it was impossible to conquer the native gods and that the only chance they had of Buddhist survival in Japan was for Buddhism to worm its way into the hearts of the people through the bodies, as it were, of the native gods. Hence its assumption of Shinto garment or putting Buddhist garment upon Shinto deities. So it came about in time that people in general knew not whether they were worshipping Shinto deities or Buddhist Bosatsu. When they realized that they were worshipping both at the same time many people saw no reason why they shouldn't. They even thought, as some Japanese doubtless still do, that "the more the better," as it saved them a lot of time and trouble, covering many deities with one worship. Thus every notable Shinto deity was given a high Buddhist title, as the Greek god Beus received the name of Jupiter in "home" and was treated as an avatar or reappearance of some great Bosatsu who had dwelt on earth milleniums ago. Where a notable Buddhist temple was built as in Nara, the ancient capital, an appropriate Shinto shrine was erected close by as its "protector," and the service in Shinto shrines was often conducted by Buddhist priests. Thus at the Restoration the two faiths had been so mixed up that the man in the street knew not which was which, though there were many purists as there were "uncontaminated" shrine like those of Ise and Idzumo.

Jews and Christians

We have no mind to enter on the complex subject of Ryobu Shinto (two-parts Shinto), but will make some speculation on the interesting question of evolution of religious ideas from the simple to the complex. Both disciples of Progress and their opponents will concede that all things on earth must change constantly and that along with those our habits of mind and ideas and therefore also the status of the deities we worship. This is illustrated in no other faith more clearly than in what the West considers the religion par excellence—Christianity. Its predecessor, Judaism, was itself a complex development from a simple faith, swelled and fertilized by many streams gathered from diverse sources. Abraham, the father of the faith, was once a worshipper of some Babylonian deities and believed in and practised the barbarous rite of human sacrifice as seen in his attempt to make a burnt offering of his son Isaac. It was later in the days of Moses, after his famous passage of the Red Sea through the miraculous intervention of Jehovah that the Israelites, monotheistic idea was confirmed and they found both their nation and their national religion. After their conquest of Canaan, however, they came to mix up their God with the local deities—numerous Baals of the Canaanitish nations. As long as their leader, Joshua, was alive the "chosen" people kept their faith undefiled, but after his death they began to waver and took eagerly to heathenism, among them a grandson of Moses himself, so that the wrath of God was at last kindled, culminating in the Babylonish captivity of 70 years which for once and for all purified the Jewish faith and let them maintain their religious fidelity to this day though their nation has long since evaporated.

It was from this Jewish religion that Christianity was largely derived and many tenets and doctrines found in the Old Testament have been bodily adopted into the Christian system. The fundamental ideas of sin, redemption and Messianic doctrine as well as the worship of archangels like Gabriel are freely taken, and indeed the Old Testament itself is interpreted as a sort of introductory to the New. A little more searching investigation will show the traces of the influence which the Egyptian, Greek and Roman religions have left upon it. We know that Christianity in the first century was a very simple faith which was compendiously stated in the Sermon on the Mount, though far be it from us to suggest that it is necessary to reduce a full-grown adult to the status of a baby before we may recognize or believe him.

It was Paul "the ugly little Jew" who not only advised the early Christians to "add knowledge to faith," but himself set the example by writing many "Epistles" to various churches, without, however, expecting that some of them might be incorporated in the Scripture. The new doctrines of the New Bible were further elaborated and expanded by many learned monks—Augustine, Aquinas, Scotus—till they were gathered into a formidable scholasticism which became so unwieldy with its numerous accretions and encrustations that a drastic reformation was deemed necessary to simplify it, to rid it of outmoded traditions, etc. But the Reformers—Luther, Zwingli, Calvin and others—had only succeeded in dividing one Christianity into the two—Catholicism and Protestantism—and from then till today both went their several ways, but working, though hostilely to each other, for the common goal of the Christian ideal.

Severally For Common Cause

Such is a rough outline of the evolution of the Christian religion in the past five centuries or more. Whether it is a history of development or of decline and decay we will not stop to discuse. The point of interest to us is its Reformation which bears an interesting analogy to the separation of Buddhism and Shinto at the beginning of Meiji some 70 years ago. What had been closely interlocked for more than a thousand years was forcibly parted with the deliberate intention at first to purify, elevate, magnify Shinto and to abase, humiliate, and, if possible, destroy Buddhism. It brought forth the unexpected result, however, as the years of Meiji grew older, of purifying and magnifying both at the same time. Shinto was purged of its many extraneous and objectionable accretions including magic and sorcery, debased Taoism and semi-Buddhist superstitions; while the dying Buddhism was cured of its age-old malady of ignorance and venality and was even resuscitated into a fresh, vigorous baby. And thereafter the two traveled their several ways, though separate from each other, along the same honorable route of Imperial Assistance toward the common goal of eternal bliss and solidarity of the Japanese nation.

This is only part of the universal process of coalition and separation, integration and disintegration which every phenomenon, physical or intellectual, must constantly undergo, and as long as religion is a human institution linked to the material and spiritual well-being of men it can not be an exception to the rule. Even Hachiman must evolve along with the ideas of its votaries. But there is in every old, strongly-based nation a biologically-necessary, spontaneously-developed, unwritten religion whose origin was deeply imbedded in its soil and clime, and of which its people are unconscious but inveterate believers. I refer to such national or racial-religions as Judaism for the Jews, Mohammedanism for the Arabs, Political Imperialism for the English, Dollar Worship for the Americans, or that half of Shinto which we call State Shinto for the Japanese. It is the characteristic of this faith that it may or may not have its Bible or rituals, for it is a living principle vitally self-active in the minds of the people who believe it often without being conscious that there is such a religion.

Japan's Religion

How do we define this national religion for the Japanese? Let it be at once and frankly stated that the religion of Japan in the last analysis is worship of the state, reverence for the Emperor and a consecration of sincerity. It has no Bible in any complete or compact form. It is not necessary, for every word uttered by the Japanese, every act done by the Japanese, is its testimony. Any characteristic passage taken from Japanese books, ancient or modern, is an epitome of this faith. Whatever new religion, created or imported, which is categorically opposed to this faith has no hope to thrive in this land. But what country or religion is it to take exception to this faith of Japan as long as the world is divided, as it is, into so many nations, each being a law sufficient unto itself?

What is the position which Hachiman occupies in the light of the aforesaid national faith? One of the difficulties lying in the path of understanding such a question is in the term "worship." It is too inadequate to express or define one's attitude toward a loved or reverenced object. As friendship has different degrees of cordiality, so has "worship" according to the object venerated. Its Japanese equivalent, "ogamu" or "haisu," is a flexible term and in its written form may be applied alike to the worship of God, to the paying of homage to one's superiors, even to merely meeting one's acquaintances. Thus the sentence, if formally written to say, "I wish to see you," may be literally rendered into "I wish to worship your august face." The word takes on a different complexion according to the place, the occasion or the object to which it is applied. Men may worship at Nijubashi, worship at Tenjin, Hachiman or any other temple, or worship at Christian church, praying to God in the name of Christ. It is the same word but its "content" is different. No Japanese subject worshipped at Nijubashi, for instance, will ever think of praying for the gift of prosperity, health or the like as they may at Buddhist or Shinto shrines. It would be sacrilegious to do so. The proper attitude of a Japanese worshipping the image or symbol of the Emperor would be a sanctified state of mind void of all worldly or selfish desire; it is symbolic of the dedication of self to the service of the state. It is that "pure" state of heart, defined in the famous poem of Michizane, as being "in accordance with the law of sincerity," or the state of "prayer-less prayer" which will touch the hearts of the deities so that "they will protect you even though you do not pray."

Prevention of Tuberculosis

The difficult problems of infection that are now holding medical attention have to do with the securing of some specific method of attacking tuberculosis—something similar perhaps to the use of salvarsan in syphilis. For the prevention of tuberculosis we are at present dependent on isolation of the patient and control of his excretions. Calmette working on the use of a vaccine made of living tubercle bacilli from bovine sources hopes to build resistance by inoculation of children so that they may have a mild form of the disease. But not yet is sufficiently known concerning the nature of these germs to insure the absolute safety of such inoculations. And here medicine calls on the famous aphorism as old as the Corpus of Hippocrates, Primum non nocere—"In the first place, do no harm." In some diseases, notably pneumonia, immunity is feegle and of short duration. Hence patients may develop the disease repeatedly; a single attack does not protect as it does, for example, in scarlet fever.

Here is a new problem—the necessity for changing the nature of the immunity so that it may be specific against all the various forms of the pneumonia germ and have some permanent qualities. How soon such discoveries may come is known to no one and almost impossible to predict with a semblance of accuracy. Given a genius of bacteriologic investigation with adequate laboratory and clinical facilities, one must yet depend on the accumulation of a vast amount of detail concerning the gradual changes of virulence in organisms attacking the respiratory tract and a better knowledge of natural immunity in the human body. The latter might afford some explanation for the fact that epidemics of respiratory disease occur in cycles at intervals of some thirty years.

THE WORLD'S REAL AGGRESSORS

United States and Britain Acquired Two-Thirds of the World Through Imperialistic Aggression

By DR. KAINAN SHIMOMURA
Member of House of Peers and President of the Broadcasting Corp. of Japan

II

After the United States resorted to all conceivable methods of economic pressure against Japan in order to make our nation submit to her, the Imperial Government on August 28, 1941 proposed to the U.S. State Department through Ambassador Nomura that the leaders of both Japan and the United States should meet in a conference in order to discuss on a broad basis the problems of the entire Pacific. But this offer of the Japanese Government was flatly rejected by the American Government which insisted that an agreement in principle on the outstanding question should be first made between the two nations.

Then, after many turns and twists in the diplomatic negotiations, the Japanese Government presented a conciliatory proposal under date of November 20 that Japan would withdraw its troops from French Indo-China and that the United States in turn should cancel its ban on the export of oil to Japan and lift the decree freezing Japanese funds. But the reply which was handed to Ambassador Nomura by American Secretary of State Cordell Hull under date of November 26 was characterized by curtness, bluntness and arrogance. The American reply suggested that the Japanese Government should withdraw from China and French Indo-China all of its armed forces (army, navy and air) as well as its police forces; and that the Governments of both nations of Japan and America should support no regime in China other than the Chungking regime. The reply thus purposely suggested something impossible for Japan to accept and it was in the nature of an ultimatum.

U.S. Prepared for War

Furthermore, various facts subsequently disclosed on the American side have revealed the bellicose intentions and preparedness on the part of the United States Government and the American Navy. According to a report made by Justice Roberts of the United States Supreme Court who conducted an investigation into the Pearl Harbor debacle, Chief of Staff Marshall notified General Walter Short, U.S. army commander in Hawaii on November 27 that diplomatic negotiations had ended and Admiral Kimmel, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was notified to make preparations for war. Some American people, who were indignant over Japan for what they considered as a treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, apparently now have a different view of the situation after having read the report of Justice Roberts. Some of the more thoughtful even declared that the United States instead of Japan had provoked the war. Before the outbreak of the war some of the Americans favoring a more prudent policy and action toward Japan—though they were by no means pacifists—had been of the opinion that America should gain time by putting off the diplomatic negotiations so as to be better prepared for war with Japan. But those who had advocated a policy of quick war against Japan and who had underestimated the military power of Japan, wished to drive her to the wall so that she would be forced to open hostilities and the blame for the war would be placed on Japan's shoulder. These warmongers wished also to suppress the reactionaries, isolationists and more cautious groups in America, so that the United States might ultimately be involved in war with Germany and realize the American ambitions for world domination. When the war actually started between Japan and the United States, President Roosevelt is said to have stated: "Well we put Japan where we wanted her."

Naturally, the United States had never expected that Japan would make such a lightning attack at distant Pearl Harbor in such a bold move as was proved by the ignoble defeat which the U.S. Pacific Fleet suffered. It is indeed highly amusing that Uncle Sam who provoked the fighting and who was beaten off in an off guard moment and knocked down, should call Japan an "aggressor." And it is only too natural that the proposal for further investigation into the Pearl Harbor disaster should have been postponed by the American authorities. The conclusion of such an investigation would undoubtedly have led to the exposure of America's warlike preparations and imperialistic ambitions in the Pacific.

Anglo-U.S. Imperialism

We take the present opportunity to ask the Anglo-Americans who call Japan an aggressor nation how they secured two-thirds of the world's entire land.

Let us recall how England came to occupy such places and countries as Gibraltar, Canada, India, Burma, South Africa, Australia, Malai, Ceylon, Aden, etc. We know how England came to occupy Hongkong. It was in reply to China's protest against having opium imposed upon her by that European Power. Let us also ask how the United States made its westward expansion and at last reached its Pacific coast. We also know the truth about the sinking of the warship U.S.S. Maine which caused the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Is the United States so brazen faced that she will deny it was not an act of aggression and sheer act of imperialism that led her to absorb Hawaii and then come in possession of the Philippine Islands in distant East Asia? A glance at the world's map will reveal America's imperialistic expansion most convincingly.

Some of the people in the Anglo-American countries point to Taiwan and Chosen to criticize Japanese territorial expansion. The historical facts, however, show the groundlessness of their criticism. In Chosen across a narrow strip of water from Japan, the power of China was extended to interfere in the domestic problems of that peninsular nation, although China with her territory of 10 million square kilometers had a population density of 40 persons per square kilometer. This Chinese interference in Korean affairs threatened our very right of existence as a nation. So we appealed to the right of self-defense, and this was the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5.

On the other hand, there was the power of Imperial Russia extending far into Asia across the Ural Mountains and the Siberian plains, a country with a vast territory of 21 million square kilometers. Although the Russian population density was nine persons per square kilometer, she cast her eyes on Chosen in the far flung East Asia and began to interfere in the affairs of the peninsula. This meant that Russia directed a dagger against the heart of this nation, so that we had to defend ourselves against the aggression of Czarist Russia. This was the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5.

Anglo-U.S. Imperialism

Even the present Empire of Japan is only 670,000 square kilometers in size with a population density of 155 persons per square kilometer. Our chief overseas possession, namely, Chosen, is within a stone's throw of our mainland. Compare this empire of ours with that of the United States whose mainland is ten times that of ours with a population density of 17 persons per square kilometer, and who had until but yesterday the Philippine Islands at the far-flung corner of East Asia across the broad expanse of the Pacific. Again, compare our defensive wars with China and Russia with America's Spanish War at the end of which she came into possession of the Philippine Archipelago. Consider, also, the history of the British occupation of South Africa, India, Burma, the South Seas, Hongkong, etc., and you will find that those Anglo-Americans who criticize Japan as an "aggressor nation" are pointing to their own imperialistic crimes. Such people are spitting against the heavens, so to speak, for their expectoration will inevitably fall upon their own heads.

The Chinese writer Lin Yu-tang who is quite popular in America says in his work "Between Laughter and Tears:" "Whatever systems of postwar cooperation the Anglo-Americans may establish, so long as the Chinese are an Oriental people, we never will get equal treatment from them. China has no other way than to demand her voice by power politics." He also says that "the patient camel," referring to his country, "became prostrate at the repeated breakings of promises and deceptions of the United States and Britain." We greatly pity Chungking which, driven by sheer inertia, is not only digging its own grave but also creating a world of misfortune to China and the one billion peoples of the whole of East Asia, by its alliance with the Anglo-Americans.

I shall conclude this article by adding that Japan is now engaged in a bitter war against the two great nations of the world in order to emancipate the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia, to establish a real and permanent peace for the world and thus to attain her object.

(End)

The Bald Spot

A small boy was having his hair cut for the first time.

"How shall I cut it?" asked the barber.

"With a hole in the top like my daddy's please," was the prompt reply.

Vortrag O.A.G.

Mittwoch 18. M.
18 Uhr
The Society of Friends of Eastern Art
Dr. Ch. Yamada: "Moderne japanische Malerei" (mit Lichtbildern).
Bei Eintritt von Dunkelheit nach 16 Uhr fällt der Vortrag aus.